

Enodis

***Proposed Regulations for  
Commercial Ice-Makers***



**Docket No. 04-AAER-1**

**Presentation to:  
California Energy Commission  
Public Hearing  
October 13, 2004**

# Introduction

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## ICE-O-Matic - **John Broadbent, VP Engineering**

- A leading U.S. manufacturer of ice making equipment
- Denver, CO
- Subsidiary of Enodis

## Scotsman Ice Systems - **Matt Allison, VP Engineering**

- A leading U.S. manufacturer of ice making equipment
- Chicago, IL
- Subsidiary of Enodis

## Consultant – **Rick Caron, CEO The Moseley Corporation**

- Former Managing Director of Arthur D. Little, Inc.
- Arthur D. Little, Inc. provided initial report to DOE entitled *Energy Savings Potential for Commercial Refrigeration Equipment*

## Enodis

- The world's largest manufacturer of commercial foodservice equipment
- The world's largest manufacturer of ice machines

# Contents

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**1. Background**

**2. Insights on Categories**

**3. Implementation Refinements**

**4. Summary of Recommendations**

# Background

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**We are eager to collaborate with the Commission in developing a regulation to reduce overall energy used by commercial ice makers**

**We believe the framework for the legislation is sound and would like to discuss improvement opportunities in the following areas:**

## **Insights on Categories:**

**Consideration for differing compliance requirements (Compact, Quiet and Water Cooled Machines)**

**Reduce the potential of adverse economic impact**

## **Implementation Refinements:**

**Minor corrections and clarifications**

**Reduce the potential of adverse energy impact**

# Contents

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1. Background



2. Insights on Categories

3. Implementation Refinements

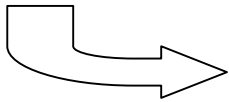
4. Summary of Recommendations

# Insights on Machine Categories

## Cube ice machines are manufactured in standard widths:

- 22"-wide units are used when space is limited  
Capacity = 200 to 560 lbs/day
- 30" units are most popular  
Capacity = 200 to 1000 lbs/day
- 48" units are used when high capacity is needed  
Capacity = 1100 – 2300 lbs/day

**Beverage  
application  
and small  
restaurants**



# Category: Air Cooled Machines Sub category: 22 inch wide

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## Situation Analysis:

- 22" wide units fill an important need
  - Command a value premium
- 22" wide air-cooled units are inherently less efficient due to air-flow limitations
- Proposed regulations eliminates 11 out of 12 models, drastically limiting options for the consumer

## Recommendation:

**Exemption or differing compliance requirements**

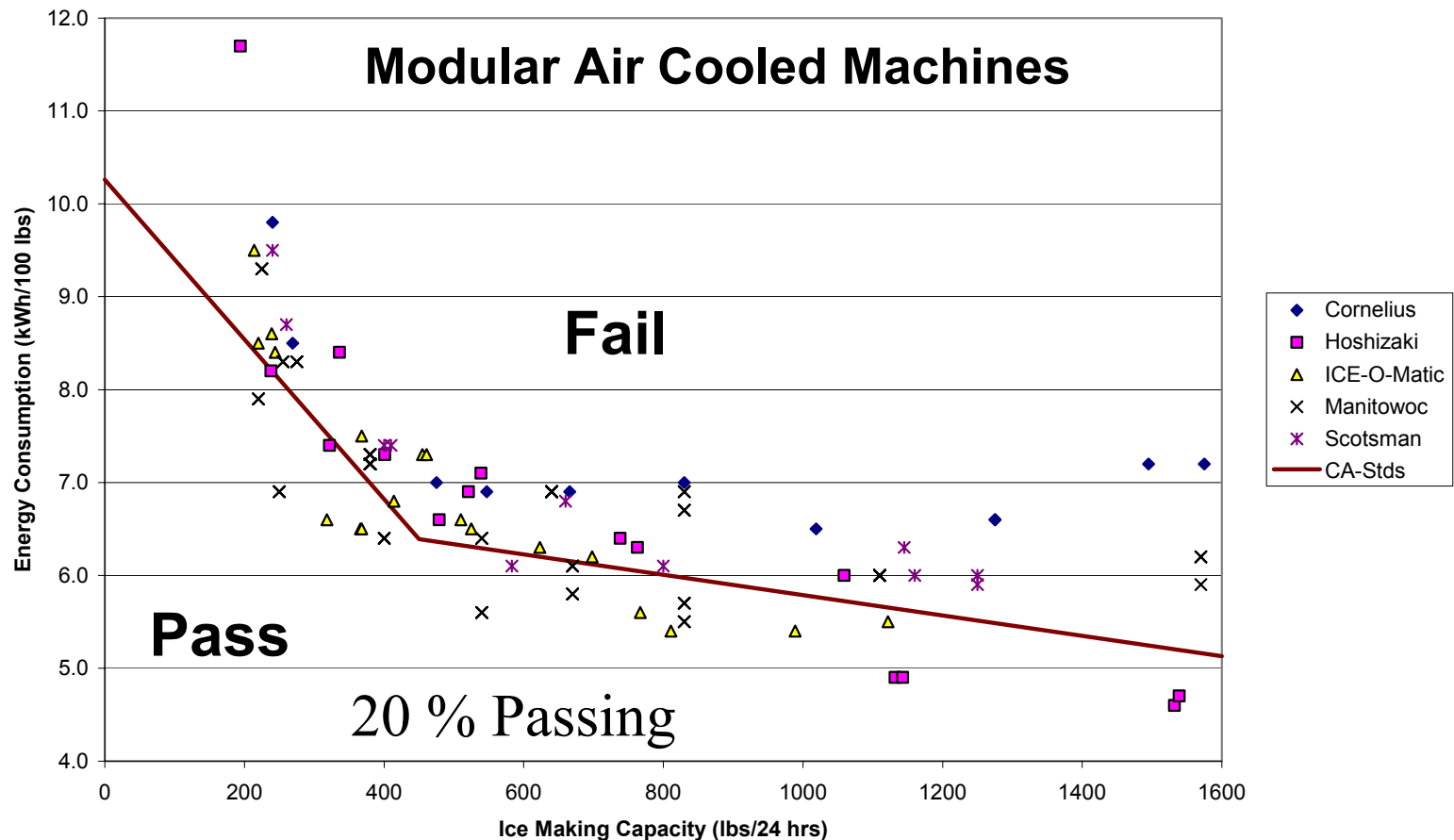
**Possible Solution:**

**Provide a separate category for 22" wide units**

There is precedent in the proposed regulations which provides a separate category for **self-contained** air-cooled units

# Category: Modular Air Cooled Machines

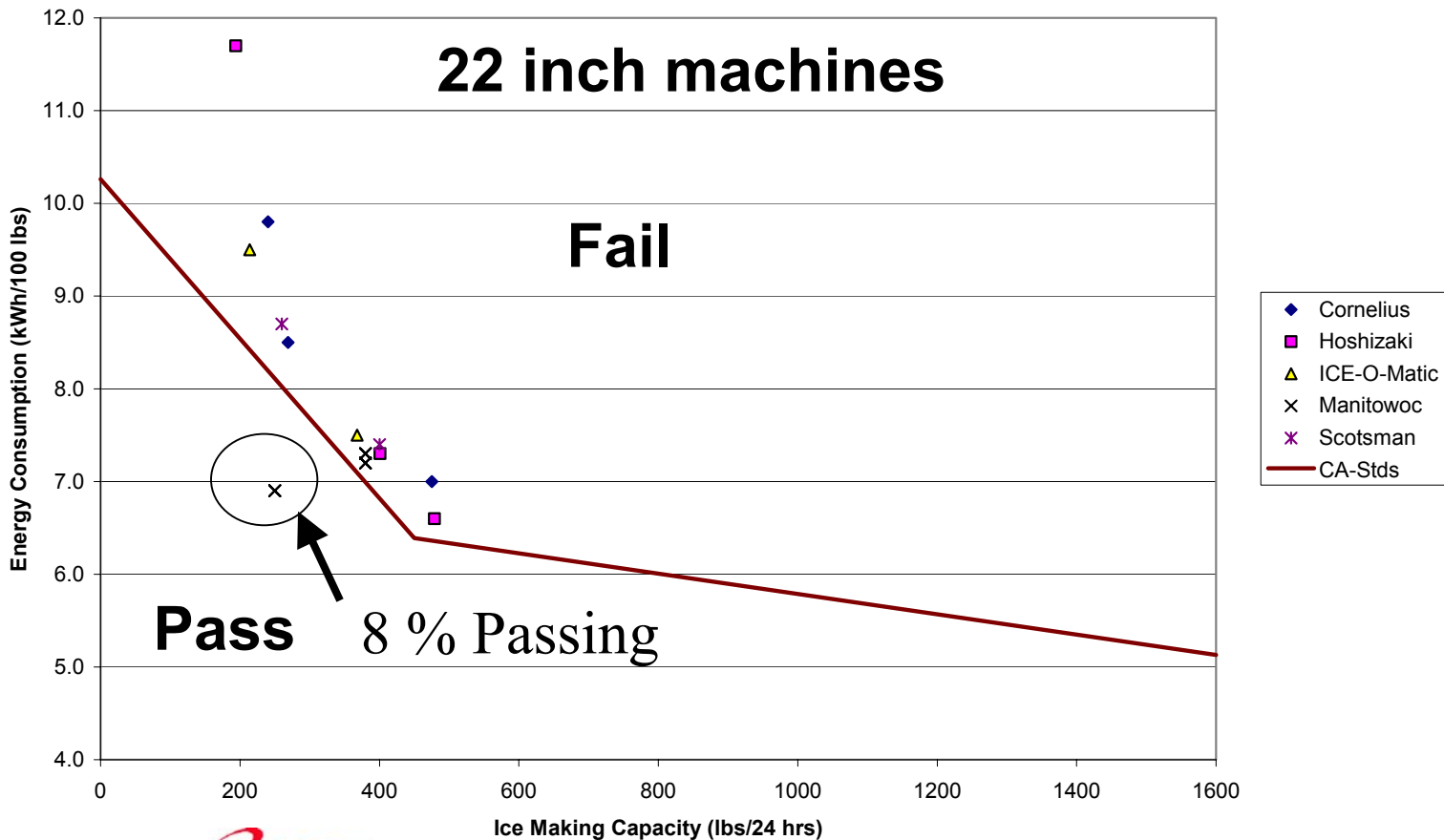
The proposed regulation **does not consider width** in setting efficiency levels





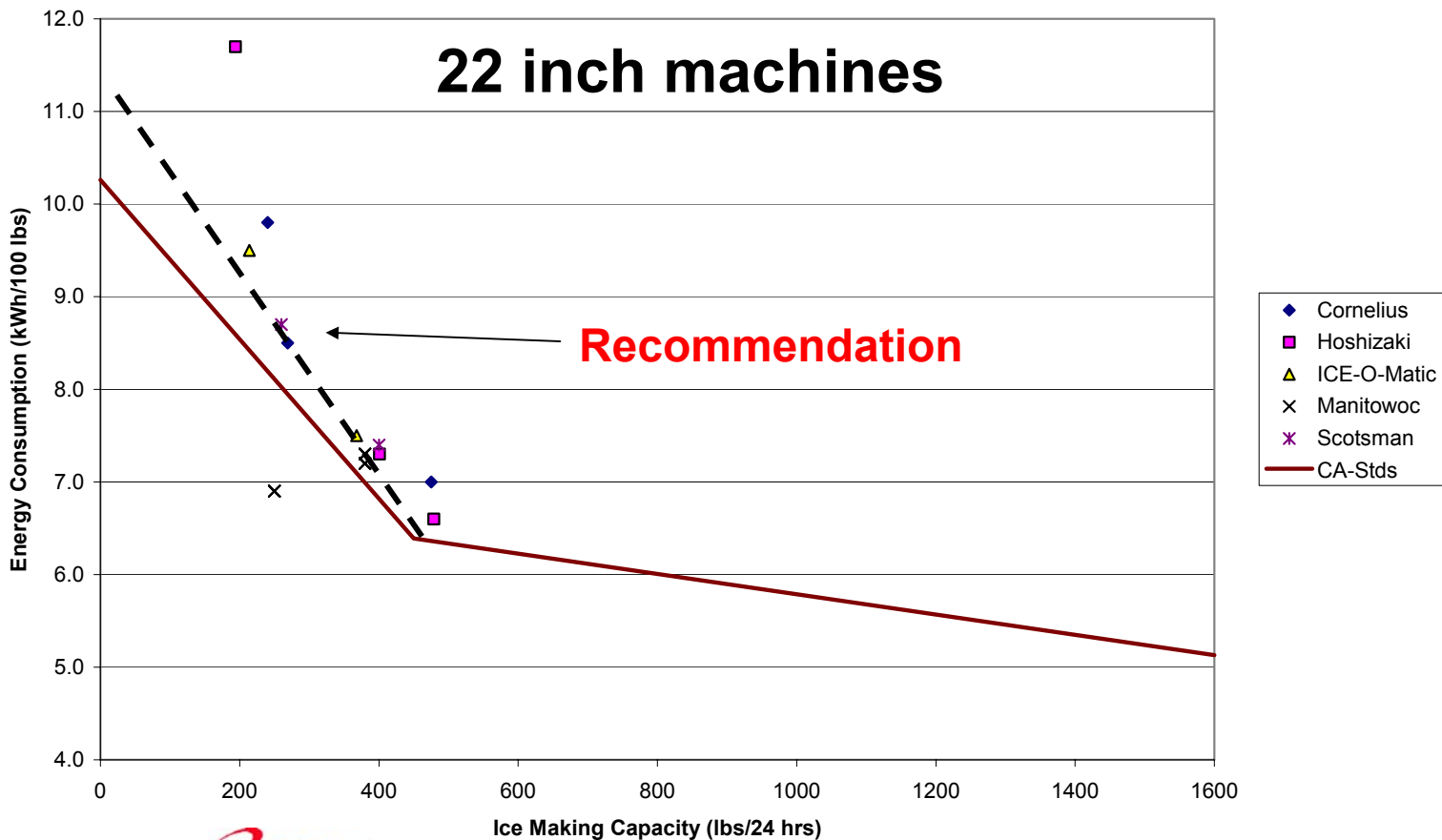
## Category: Air Cooled Machines Sub category: 22 inch wide

**Problem: 22" wide units are overly restricted**



## Category: Air Cooled Machines Sub category: 22 inch wide

**Recommendation: Provide exemption or differing compliance requirement**



# Category: Remote Ice Machines

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**Conventional remote air-cooled ice machines consist of two components:**

- Ice making head with compressor included (indoors)
- Condensing unit (outdoors)

**Benefits:**

- Heat is exhausted outside
- Fan noise is outside



Ice making head

(shown on a beverage dispenser)



Condensing Unit

(located outdoors)

## Category: Remote Ice Machines    Sub category: Quiet Machines

### Quiet Machine

- Condensing unit AND compressor are **both outdoors**
- Benefits

Virtually all noise (fan and compressor) is moved outside

Heat is exhausted outside (lower HVAC costs)

Ice making head is more compact, facilitating cleaning of dispensers

Ice making head is 115 volt and can be plugged into the wall



Ice making head



Compressor and  
Condensing Unit

**McDonald's and Taco Bell require this configuration**

## Subcategory: “Quiet” Ice Machines

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### Situation Analysis:

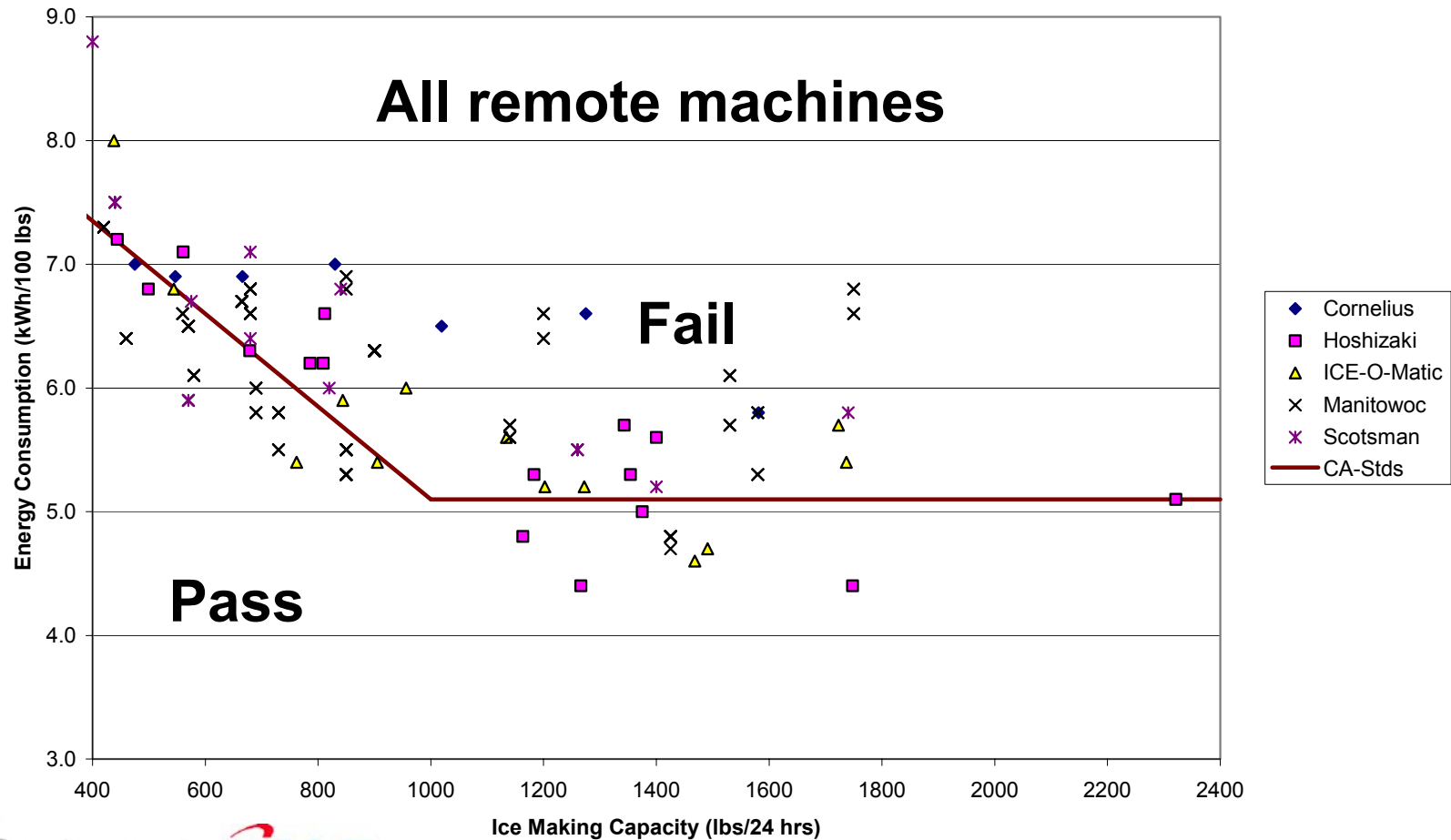
- They fill a need in the marketplace.
- Quiet units are inherently less efficient due to the separation of the compressor from the evaporator.
- Proposed regulations eliminate all quiet-type models with production over 850 lbs/day, eliminating 9 model families and creating an adverse impact to the consumer.

### Recommendation:

- Exemption or
- Provide differing compliance requirements

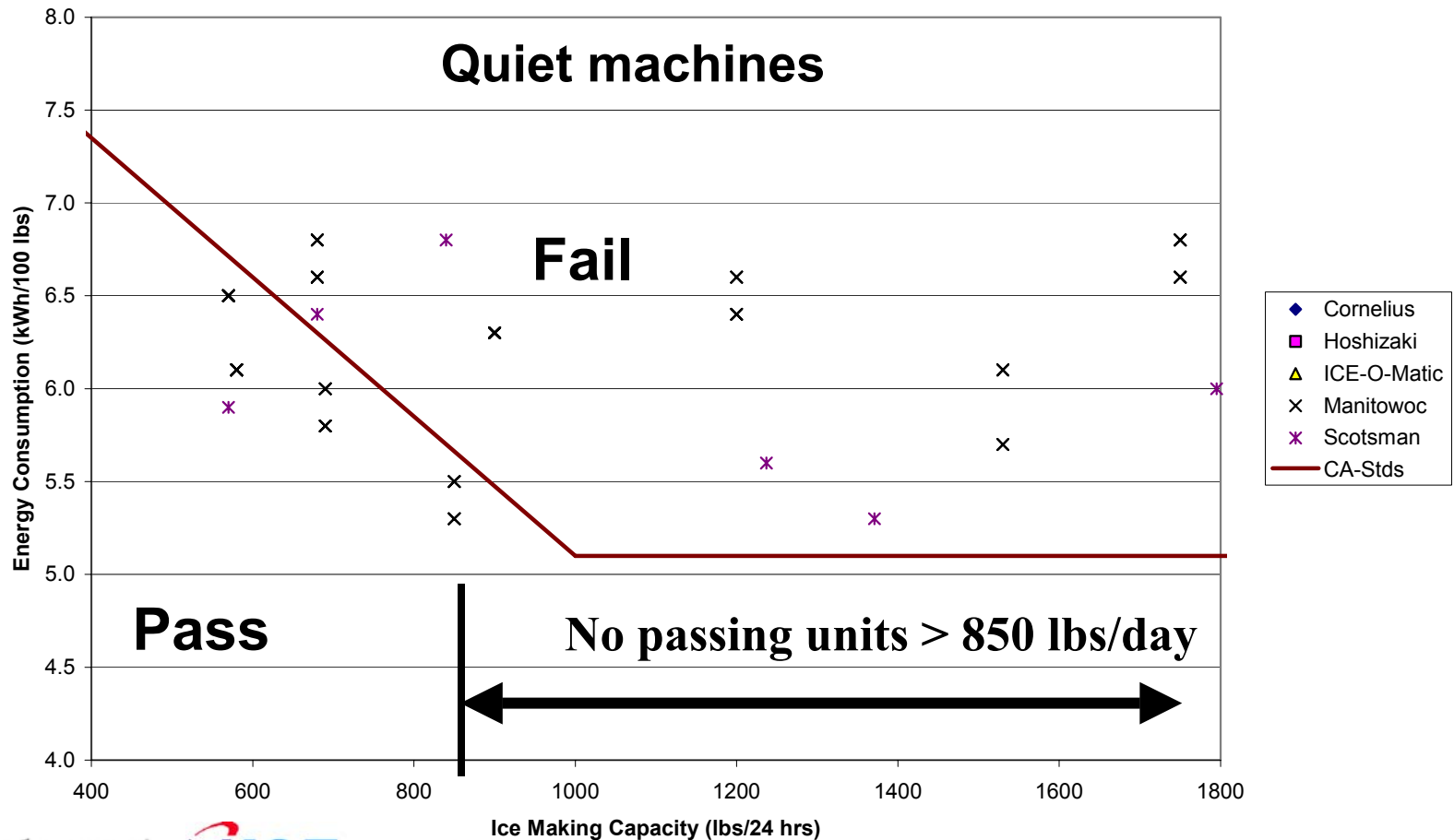
## Category: Remote Ice Machines

The proposed regulation does not differentiate “Quiet” remote air-cooled machines.



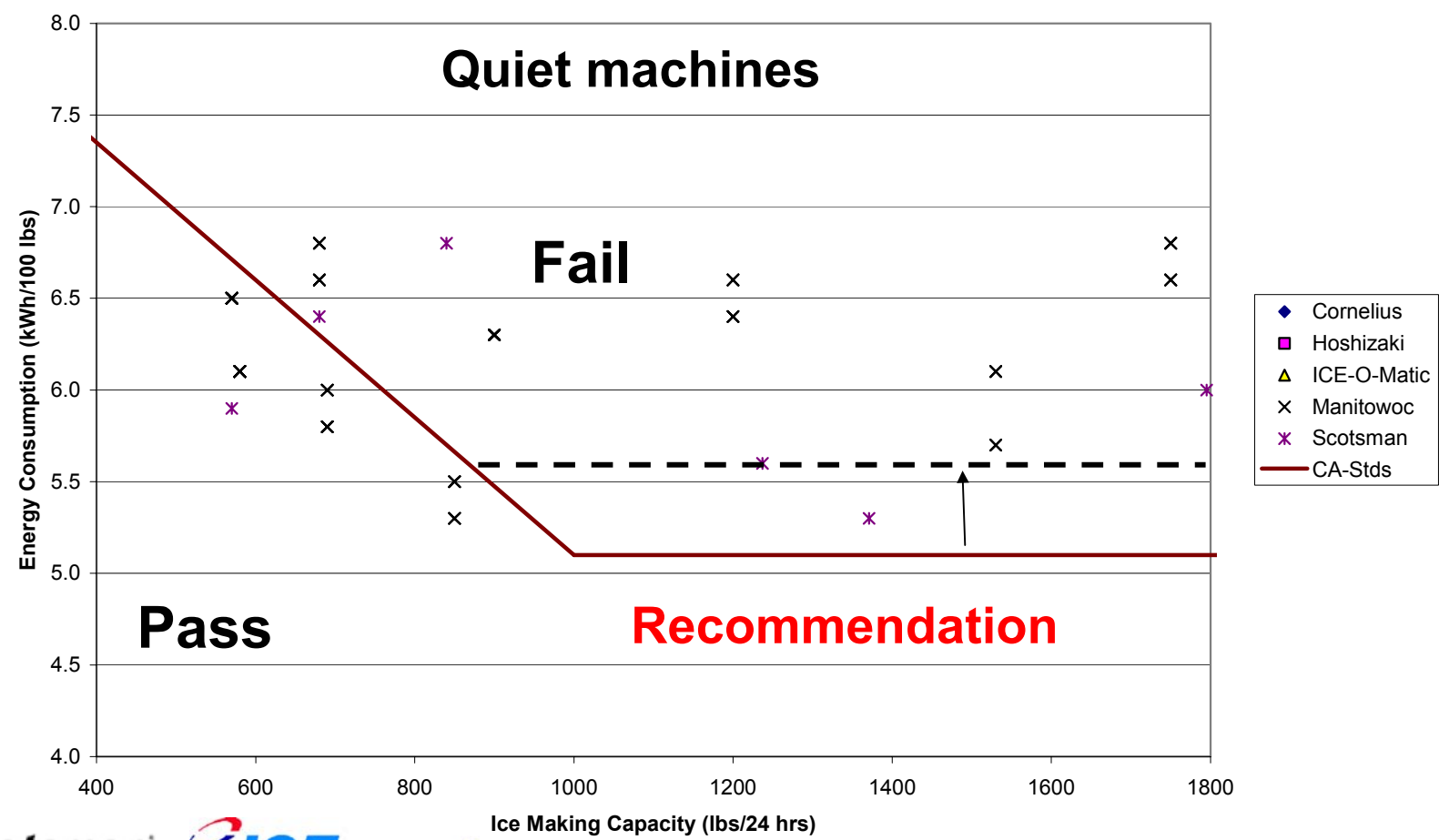
## Category: Remote Ice Machines    Sub category: Quiet Machines

No Quiet machine over 850 lbs/day passes the regulation



Category: Remote Ice Machines    Sub category: Quiet Machines

Recommendation: Exemption or differing compliance requirement





## Category: Water-Cooled Machines

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### Situation Analysis

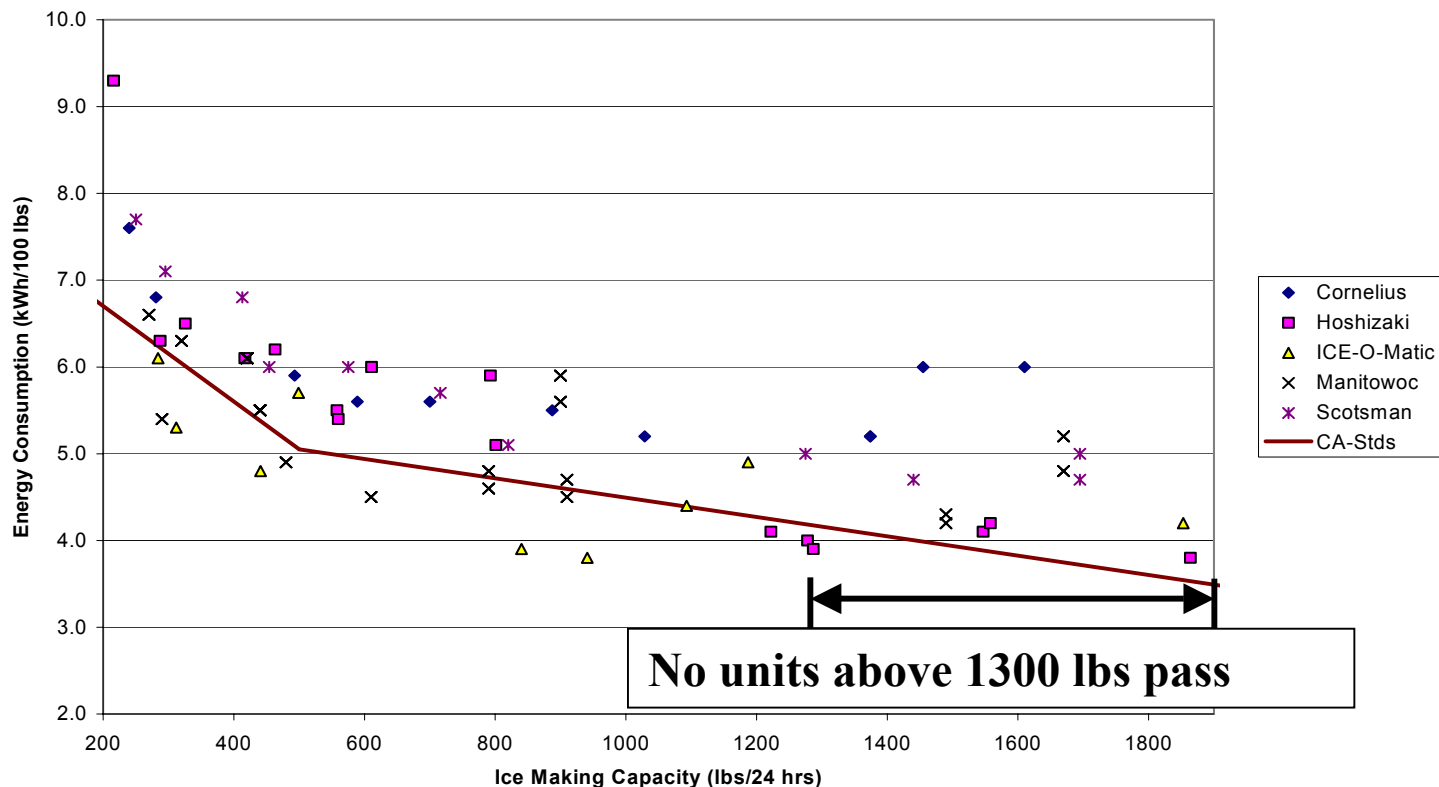
- Water-cooled ice machines use water to dissipate heat.
- They are quiet and require the least amount of maintenance.
- They are the most energy-efficient type of ice machine
- Proposed regulation would create adverse impact by forcing a switch from water cooled to less efficient air cooled models above 1300 lbs

### Recommendation

**Modify the energy consumption regulation for water-cooled units**

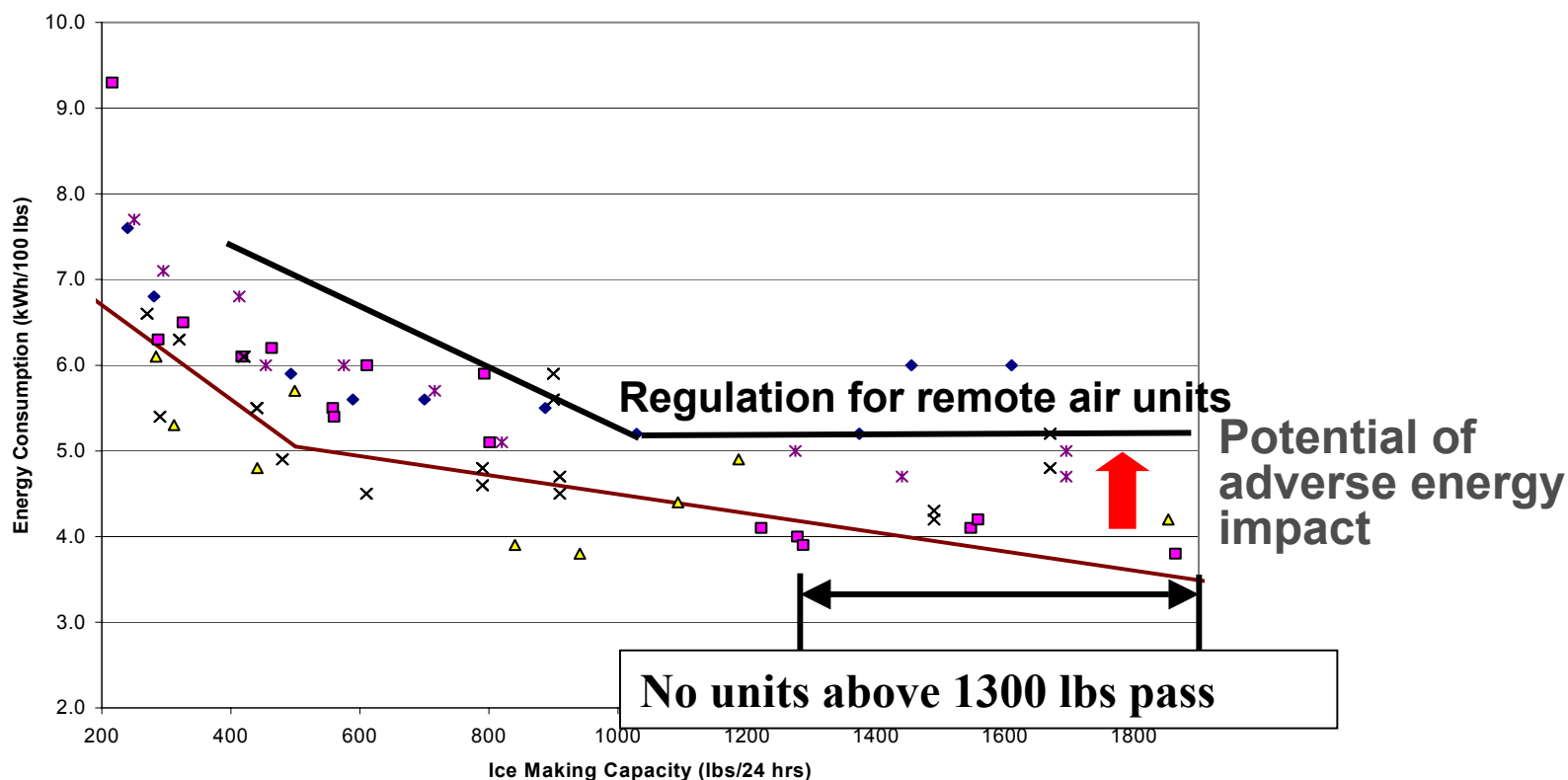
## Category: Water-Cooled Machines

Proposed regulation creates an adverse impact by precluding water-cooled units above 1300 lbs/day which are the most efficient units on the market



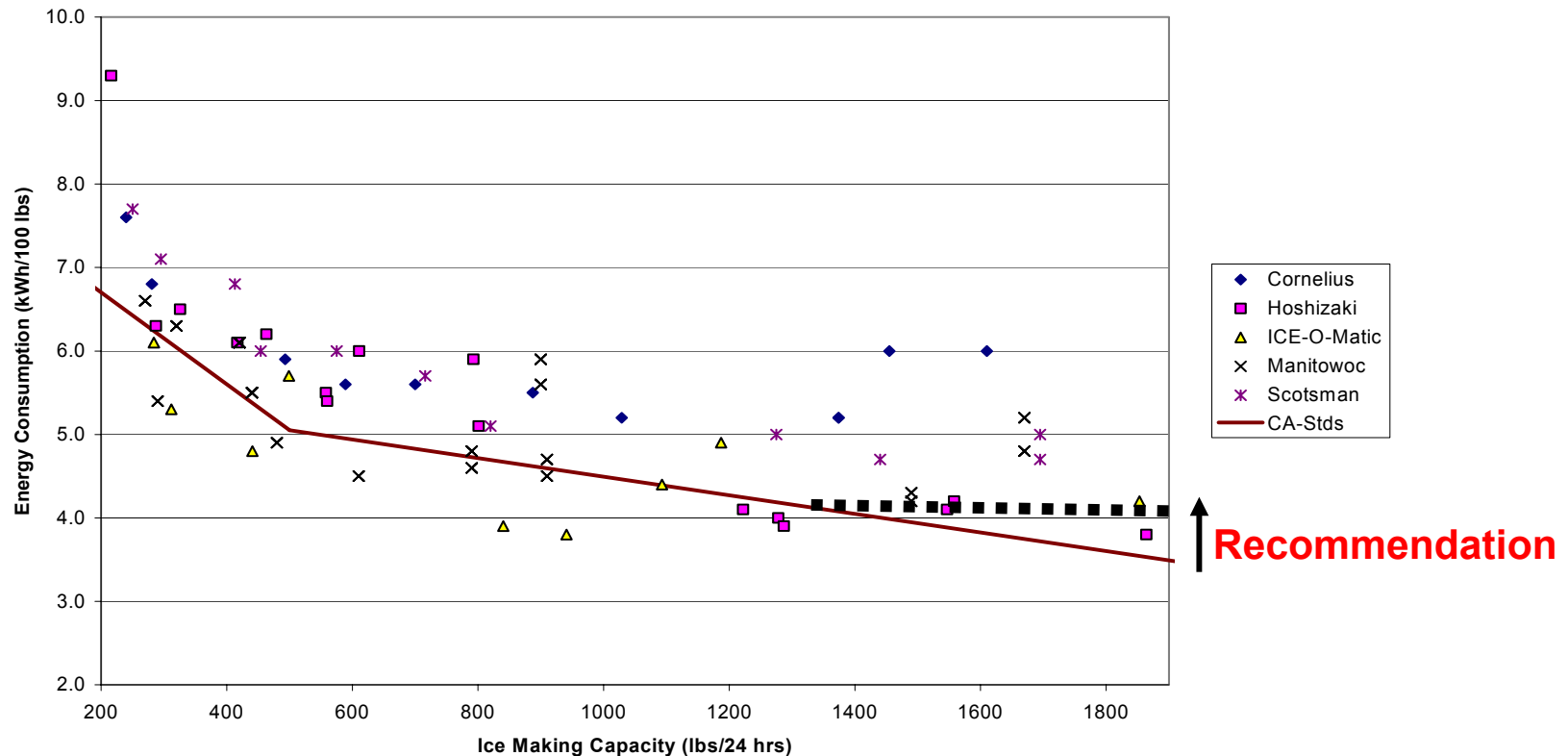
## Category: Water-Cooled Machines

The proposed regulation creates an adverse energy impact by shifting the market toward remote air cooled machines above 1300 lbs/day (increases energy consumption by 1.25 kWh/100 lbs)



## Category: Water-Cooled Machines

### Recommendation: Exemption or differing compliance requirement



# Contents

---

1. Background

2. Insights on Categories



3. Implementation Refinements

4. Summary of Recommendations

## Implementation Refinement: Minor Corrections and Clarifications

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### Definition of “commercial ice maker”

- The regulation does not provide a clear definition of “commercial ice maker”

Does it include flakers?

- ◆ Flakers are more energy and water efficient but not currently rated by ARI
- ◆ Should California provide incentives to switch to flakers?

Does it include residential ice machines? Industrial ice machines?

### Recommendation

- The regulation should indicate that it applies to **commercial cube ice machines** with capacities between 50 and 2500 lbs per 24 hours when measured at standard ARI rating conditions
- Consider strategy to leverage benefit from more efficient flakers

## Implementation Refinement: Minor Corrections and Clarifications

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### Definition of “H”

- As defined in the regulation, “H = harvest rate in *hundreds* of pounds per 24 hours”
- This definition results in all units passing the regulation
- **Recommendation:** H = harvest rate in pounds per 24 hours

### Definition of Water Use

- The regulation does not define what this means
- Does it mean potable water use? Condenser water use? Both?
- **Recommendation:** Water Use refers to condenser water only.

## Implementation Refinement – Adverse Impact

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**Under the proposed regulation it is possible to convert a failing machine into a passing one by simply reducing its stated capacity.**

- **A manufacturer can under-state the capacity of an ice machine by any amount without violating the ARI regulation.**



## Example – Adverse Impact

- **ICE-O-Matic model ICE0520HA**

Rated Capacity =	368 lbs/day
Rated energy =	7.5 kWh/100 lbs
regulation Max energy =	7.1 kWh/100 lbs
Result =	FAIL

- **De-rating this unit as allowed by ARI :**

Rated Capacity =	320 lbs/day
Rated energy =	7.5 kWh/100 lbs
regulation Max energy =	7.5 kWh/100 lbs
Result =	PASS

- **By understating the capacity, this machine now complies with the regulation**

### Recommendation

- **The ARI test parameters must be changed to stipulate that the tested capacity must be within plus or minus 5% of the stated capacity.**

**Eliminates potential of shifting market to less efficient machines**

# Contents

---

1. Background

2. Insights on Categories

3. Implementation Refinements



4. Summary of Recommendations

## Summary

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**We recommend the following considerations:**

### **MINOR CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS**

**Correctly define “H”**

**Clarify definition of “water use”**

**Clarify definition of “commercial ice maker”.**

### **REDUCE ADVERSE IMPACT**

- **Provide a differing compliance requirement or exemption for:**
  - **22 inch wide units**
  - **“Quiet” units**
  - **Water-cooled units**
- **Stipulate that the tested capacity must be within plus or minus 5% of the stated capacity**

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**END**